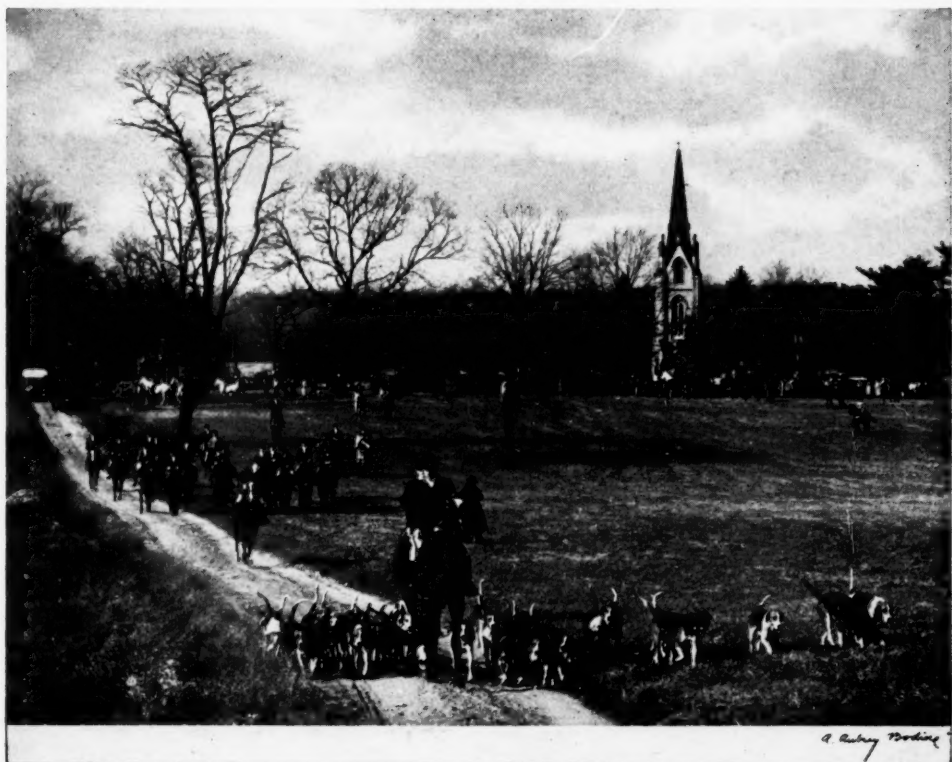


# Maryland Libraries



*Theme: The Public Library in the Free State  
Ten Years Hence*

**Journal of the Maryland Library Association  
and  
The Association of School Librarians of Maryland**



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# MARYLAND LIBRARIES

Journal of the Maryland Library Association

Vol. 23 No. 1

Spring 1956

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## *N. B.*

If a patron walked in any of our libraries, called for the head librarian and presented him with a million dollars, the poor librarian, if he didn't die of shock might soon discover that he would have to change his way of thinking about his library system. He would have to think of new buildings and more books. He would have to think of more kinds of service to more people. Several county librarians were asked to look ahead ten years and plan their units of service as if they had unlimited funds and then to say how they saw their units related to state library service.

For this crystal ball issue we were fortunate indeed to be able to include a club woman's vision of library service, a report on Maryland's Library-Community project, a discussion of A.L.A.'s New Public Library Standards and the report of the Library Development Committee by Dr. Thomas G. Pullen, Jr.

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# MARYLAND LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

## *Annual Meeting*

Hotel Emerson, Baltimore, Maryland—April 27 and 28, 1956

### MARYLAND LIBRARIES AND THE NATIONAL SCENE

#### Friday, April 27

- 9:15 a.m. Registration
- 10:00 a.m. General Session (Chesapeake Room)  
                   Presiding—Miss Mae Graham, President, MLA  
                   The ALA Management Survey, Mr. David H. Clift, Executive  
                   Secretary, ALA; with a panel consisting of Miss Julia Bennett,  
                   Mr. George Moreland, Miss Esther Piercy, Miss Graham
- 1:00 p.m. Luncheon (Wedgewood Room)  
                   Presiding—Miss Isabella Jinnette, 2nd Vice-President, MLA  
                   Speaker—Mrs. Jean Grambs, author, *Lifetime Reading Habits*  
                   READING FOR BETTER HUMAN UNDERSTANDING
- 3:00 p.m. General Session (Chesapeake Room)  
                   Business meeting. Presiding—Miss Mae Graham  
                   Library—Community Project  
                   Miss Nettie B. Taylor, Director of Project and Miss Eleanor  
                   Phinney, ALA consultant
- 6:00 p.m. Informal Reception (Oriole Room)
- 7:00 p.m. Informal Dinner (Wedgewood Room)  
                   Presiding—Miss Mae Graham  
                   Speaker—Mr. Harold K. Guinzburg, President, Viking Press  
                   THE PUBLISHER, THE LIBRARIAN, AND QUALITY  
                   BOOKS

#### Saturday, April 28

- 9:15 a.m. Registration
- 10:00 a.m. Sectional Meetings open to all
  1. ASSOCIATION OF SCHOOL LIBRARIANS OF MARYLAND  
    (Chesapeake Room)  
    Presiding—Miss Helen Perdue, President  
    Speaker—Dr. E. Preston Sharp, Executive Director, Philadel-  
    phia Study Center  
    INTELLIGENT INDIVIDUALISM
  2. COUNTY LIBRARY SECTION AND ADULT EDUCATION  
    PLANNING COMMITTEE (Emerson Room)  
    Presiding—Mrs. Dorothy Jefferson, Chairman  
    PANEL DISCUSSION: A NEW LOOK AT ADULT EDUCA-  
    TION IN MARYLAND
  3. COLLEGE AND RESEARCH LIBRARIES SECTION  
    (Oriole Room)  
    Business Meeting. Presiding—Miss Katharine E. Dutrow,  
    Chairman
- 10:30 a.m. Conversations—
  - On Student Assistants (Green Room) Miss Dorothy Reeder,  
   Leader
  - On Library-Faculty Relations (Oriole Room) Mr. John H.  
   Berthel, Leader
  - On State and Local Documents (Grey Room) Miss Elizabeth  
   Simkins, Leader

(The 'Conversations will run simultaneously. You may spend the entire time with one group or leave and join another.)

12:30 p.m. Luncheon (Wedgewood Room)

Presiding—Miss Martha W. Stovall, Chairman MLA Program Committee

Speaker—Mr. David H. Clift, Executive Secretary, ALA

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## ***LIBRARY SERVICE IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY IN 1966***

by George B. Moreland, Director, Department of Public Libraries,  
Montgomery County

No Nostradamus we! Nevertheless, at the request of the Editor, we will attempt to look through the misty future to 1966 and see what the public libraries in Montgomery County will be offering in the way of facilities, services, and personnel. On the basis that anything can happen in this County—and probably will—perhaps our prognostications will be not too far out of line.

Ordinarily we would not have the temerity to prophesy, certainly not in the field of books and libraries. But as we look back on the past five years, from the beginning of the Department of Public Libraries in 1951, we take heart that our "guess-timates" for the next ten years may not be too far out of line. Certainly in that month of June, 1951, when the first budget for the Department was in doubt (the preliminary, informal vote of the County Council was 4 to 3 against any budget), no one, including the Director, would have dared to prophesy that in five years' time the loan of books would jump from 250,000 to 1,500,000 annually; that the number of patrons would rise from 22,000 to over 92,000; that the three bookmobiles would be so successful that their use by the residents accounted for over 400,000 books loaned in 1955. The most sanguine could not have foreseen that there would be one new air-conditioned library erected and in use within a year and a half, and two more library buildings nearing completion at the end of the fifth year, with another building purchased and renovated for library purposes; that the professional staff would have grown from nine in July, 1951, to twenty-five in April of 1956. Montgomery County people asked for, paid for, received, and used all this. They are still asking for more. Anything can happen in this County—and much already has.

With this picture in 1956, perhaps our painting on the ever broadening canvas of the scene in 1966 will not seem too futuristic. We can be fairly certain that there will be close to half a million residents in the County then. The Maryland National Planning Commission in 1952 forecast a population of 320,000 for Montgomery County in 1970. In 1956 there are at least 300,000 of this number already here—and no sign of any diminution in the phenomenal yearly increases. (Three large Government agencies, one of which is the A.E.C., are considering sites in the County within the next three years.) If the percentage of population using the libraries and bookmobiles remains at its present level of 33%, then over 150,000 patrons will want service.

To satisfy them, we must have adequate facilities conveniently located. In 1966 there should be six new library buildings. One will be a Central library, in conjunction with a town or city library in the heart of the County, to serve as administrative headquarters and repository for the main departmental collection. Another will be in the largest town in the so-called rural area having more than 3,000 residents within a radius of a mile and a half. The other four will be located in suburban residential areas. The six will vary in size from 4,500 square feet in



the rural area to 17,000 square feet for the Central library with the four suburban ones being alike with 9,000 square feet each. In addition we will have rented space in one new shopping center and move our smallest present branch into a renovated school building within a stone's throw of its present site. The present Bethesda library would be enlarged to more than twice its size.

One constant factor will be the 500 square miles of area. Because of this and the resultant widespread dispersal of the total population throughout, we will need at least five bookmobiles. This means that our present three must be replaced and two more added. Some of these will be a trailer type for use in the suburban and some rural areas where concentration of population is not enough to warrant a building but of sufficient size to require a day long service weekly. We will continue to attempt to see that every child is given equal opportunity for access to the best in children's literature, no matter where his residence. Only bookmobiles can accomplish this with reasonable economy in an area the size of Montgomery County.

To sum up, then, our physical facilities in 1966 will consist of a Central library; fourteen branches, of which twelve will be in County-owned library buildings, one in a new school, and one in rented quarters in a shopping center; and five large bookmobiles. Well, we can dream, can't we? As a matter of fact, all of the above are contained in the five-year capital budget program recently presented to the County Manager and recommended in a report of the Montgomery County Library Board for implementation in this same five-year period. Possibly it is not unrealistic to expect a suggested five-year program to be completed in ten years.

When it comes to personnel, our crystal ball reveals that these stationary and mobile libraries will be staffed with at least a minimum of professional and non-professional employees. All told there should be 60 professional librarians and a like number of non-professionals. Even this total of approximately 120 will be less than one for each 4,000 anticipated residents, somewhat under the minimum standards of one employee for each 2,400 to 3,000 residents. But it will represent a considerable improvement over our present ratio of one employee for each 5,500. Of one eventuality we may be fairly confident. In 1966 the County will be looking for a new Director to replace the retiring incumbent, provided the latter lives or lasts so long.

What will be the services offered by the library in 1966 in the modern air-conditioned buildings and bookmobiles? Still paramount will be the recommendation and loan of books to all ages for home reading. More than 3,000,000 annually! Special services will continue to be given by the professional specialists in work with children and young people. The use of motion pictures will be greatly augmented. Fine collections of the best in recorded music and literature will be available on tape, wire and discs at all libraries. What the developments in electronics will mean to libraries is beyond our imagination. Perhaps by 1966 there will be machines to answer any reference question by the push of a button. Yet even then there must be professional librarians to advise, accumulate the right material and to push the right button. And no machine can substitute for the personal enthusiasm and evident joy of the individual librarian in serving the public. Possibly we will have two-way radios on our bookmobiles. Perhaps each library will have a television set on which reference material (films of magazines, newspapers, and other materials) may be shown to the inquiring patron from the Central library broadcasting station. Very likely each library will be connected by teletype or similar contrivance.

With these broad strokes on the canvas, the picture of the libraries of Montgomery County in 1966 begins to emerge. The artist may be too optimistic. On the other hand, anything can happen here—and probably will happen, too! Hope to see you in 1966.

## A LIBRARIAN'S DREAM

by Mary G. Walsh, Librarian, Cumberland Free Public Library

All the very best stories begin "Once upon a time," as:

Once upon a time a pumpkin was turned into a golden coach; once upon a time a poor boy found a magic lantern; once upon a time Mary Arden Shakespeare taught her little son his letters. And in the time to come there may be an adequately staffed beautiful library full of wonderful books to provide good library service for all the people of Allegany County, Maryland.

Cumberland, the county seat, first became a town by act of the Maryland Legislature in 1787. No one thought of a library then. There were trees to fell, log cabins to build for homes, churches and schools, roads to construct, rivers to bridge, coal to mine, fields to plant and crops to harvest. Soon there were railroads to develop and a canal to dig. Twenty-four hours a day were not enough for these mighty undertakings.

The little frontier town was not without books nor lacking in educated citizens. In 1798 when the Allegany County Academy, the first public school in Western Maryland, was built, there were 200 families living in Cumberland. And when the school opened, the well-read Bible, "Plutarch's Lives," the worn copy of Robinson Crusoe, the cherished Blackstone, Tonson's edition of Shakespeare, "Pilgrim's Progress" and "Poor Richard's Almanac" were joined on the family book shelves by the "Philadelphia Spelling Book," the "Parents' Assistant" and a stack of horn books.

The community grew; other towns in the county were established, and the need for county public library service was recognized. Organized efforts to found a public library were recorded in 1872, in 1884, in 1893, in 1901, and in 1919.

These efforts had no immediate result but they kept the idea alive and, at last, in May 1923 the Cumberland Free Public Library was organized under the provisions of the Maryland Library Law when the Mayor and City Council of Cumberland appointed a nine-member Library Board, repaired a city owned building at 72 Greene Street for library use, and appropriated \$2,000 for library purposes.

Cumberland citizens donated \$5,000 for the purchase of books and furniture and on March 1, 1924 the Cumberland Free Public Library first opened its doors for Cumberland readers. On that date, the Library owned 1,650 volumes; one-half of these were gifts. Book stock and appropriations went up year by year and in 1934 the Library moved from the small Greene Street building to its present quarters in the beautiful Allegany County Academy building on Washington Street directly across from the Court House. This building, an impressive example of classic Greek architecture, had been completed in 1850 and was the second structure erected to house the Allegany County Academy. The building, no longer adequate for school use, had been closed in 1929.

On June 5, 1934 when the Library moved into the Academy building the book stock was 14,366 volumes. At present the Library owns 57,000 books.

The Cumberland Library also operates two branches located in public schools—one at the Pennsylvania Avenue Elementary School, and one in the John Humbird Elementary School.

The Library auditorium has served as a meeting place for more than fifty educational and cultural groups.

The Library sponsors art exhibits, book teas, historical exhibits, hobby and handicraft exhibits, story hours, autograph parties, contests, plays, youth forums and adult education classes.

Many fine gifts of money, books and other cultural materials have been presented to the Library during the thirty-two years since its organization. Cash gifts and bequests have amounted to \$55,000—more than \$30,000 in the last five years. Thousands of valuable books have been donated. Maryland holdings are impressive.

The Library has 15,000 registered borrowers and circulated 234,000 volumes last year.

A small fee is charged for adult out-of-town memberships but pupils in Cumberland schools have free library memberships.

So much for history—next comes mystery.

Allegany County is fifth in population rank among Maryland's twenty-three counties. The residents are book-minded, intelligent persons, most of whom realize that a community without library resources and opportunities handicaps its own citizens. In Frostburg, the second largest community in the county and seat of Frostburg State Teachers' College, the Frostburg Branch of the A.A.U.W. has organized a Community Library. In La Vale, a rapidly growing suburb of Cumberland, the Century Club sponsors and operates the La Vale Library, while the Westernport Women's Club has successfully operated a local library for more than a quarter of a century.

Only Sherlock Holmes or Hercule Poirot could discover the reason why Allegany County has lagged in county-wide Library service. There is an excuse at this particular moment—financial problems are holding the Library project back.

We believe there is every indication that within four years the huge new thirty-four million dollar Pittsburgh Plate Glass Plant will be running at top speed, and other industries are planning expansion. That means money—and not even a dream library can come true without money.

We hope that there will be co-ordinated county library service within the next four years—and we envision a wonderful library within ten years.

Cumberland, 1950 population 37,679, has a current city appropriation of \$26,000—68 cents per capita. It is not enough for good library service. Allegany County, 1950 population 89,556, may be confidently expected to reach 100,000 by the 1960 census. We believe it would be impossible to give good library service to this county for less than \$1.25 per capita. Of course more would be highly desirable!

The main Dream Library would be located in Cumberland but there would be a functional fire-proof and sound-proof addition taking the building right out to the end of the lot on which it is now located. There would be an auditorium for civic use on the ground floor with a street entrance. There would be ample storage! Full time branches would be located in Frostburg and Westernport; stations at La Vale, Cresaptown, Mt. Savage, and other strategic places. There would be at least one bookmobile. Six trained librarians would work in the Dream Library—one each in charge of administration, bookmobile, branches, cataloging, children's work and reference. There would be clerical assistance in proportion. There would be 100,000 books all catalogued, all well bound. Important periodicals would be bound. The newspaper files would be on microfilm. There would be room for everything.

An appropriate motto for Maryland's hill country is

"Lord, give me hills to climb  
And strength to climb them."

Perhaps at the top of the hill the Dream Library will come true.



## ***A LIBRARIAN'S DREAM OF THE CHARLES COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY - 1966***

by Doris W. Holmes, Librarian

What a lot of changes have occurred in Charles County in the last ten years! The population alone shows steady growth—over 35,000 now as compared with about 26,000 in 1955.\* The Charles County Public Library has grown amazingly too. It seems incredible to think that only fifteen years have passed since its first book collection was housed on the second floor of the old jail in La Plata and a small group of intrepid readers climbed the outside stairs to disturb the dust on the shelves!

The entire county has moved with the times, but the change is probably most noticeable at La Plata, the county seat. The "country town" appearance is now entirely gone, even though the large proportion of cars still reflects the rural life and the distances people must travel to shop and transact business. Following the establishment of a county library signs of progress such as the street sign, the sewer, and since 1960, the door-to-door mailman became common sights. Street lights now control traffic efficiently and large parking areas located in the center of each block make helter-skelter parking a memory of the past. The town has become more attractive too, through the efforts of civic groups; flower beds and tree plantings enhance the beauty of the modern buildings.

The county library is a typical reflection of this growth and progress. Its court house quarters, adequate and welcome in 1954 when that building was new, have bulged with books and readers for the past eight years. The new building, modern and functional, is located on one of La Plata's main streets. Attractively-landscaped grounds, inviting entrance-way, and colorfully-decorated display windows beckon to the passerby. Nor does lack of parking space discourage patrons and irritate staff here! Ample provision is made for all. The side drive for the bookmobile leads to an inside garage and loading platform—a novelty appreciated by the staff.

No longer does the interior of the library have that *Grand Central Station* atmosphere so unavoidable in the one-room quarters. Although "traffic" is heavier, it is now channeled into the proper directions—the adult and children's rooms. A third room provides space for meetings, quiet reading and study, discussion groups, film showings, and other activities. The work room with its ample shelf space and liberal desk and counter areas allows the staff to work efficiently and frees them from the exchange of social amenities necessary when they worked in full-view of the public.

In contrast to this pleasing picture, the branch library near Indian Head, built in 1956, is beginning to feel the need for larger facilities. Here the population growth has been most rapid and here the public has been most demanding. The branch librarian and her assistant are constantly kept busy helping patrons, and they find the shelf space for 6,000 books and the seating capacity for twenty-five readers totally inadequate. Both the library board and the Friends of the Library are interested in increasing these facilities.

The staff of five at the main library is almost double that of ten years ago. In addition to the library administrator who specializes in adult services, the library boasts a full-time children's librarian, a bookmobile librarian, and two clerical assistants. Both the adult and children's librarians direct and help with the programs at the branch.

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\*Maryland Population Forecast.

Services are now being offered which heretofore have been slighted due to lack of space, materials, and/or staff. The book collection, consisting of approximately one book for every three persons in 1955, is now almost tripled and is growing rapidly. Release from many clerical duties enables the professional librarians to give more outside talks and book reviews and devote more time to publicizing the library and its services. Regular story hours, book reviews, and instruction in the use of the library to classroom groups are features of the services to children. The two adult discussion groups have proved so popular that an expanded adult education program is underway. Provision for the purchase of films and records has been made and regular film previews and help with program planning is one service offered to club and community leaders. Special attention is now being given to serving the hospital and armed forces establishments in the county.

The bookmobile is still a real necessity in this rural county and the addition of a full-time bookmobile librarian has resulted in more satisfactory service to the country people. More time has been allowed in the schedule for stops in the smaller up-and-coming communities like Waldorf and Hughesville, which enables the librarian to give more effective aid to the reader. Although school stops are still being made, the growth of the school libraries has been rapid and their book collections are more adequate. The county library now devotes full attention to providing supplementary material for the above-average or exceptional reader and supplying the teacher with additional reading material for special units.

Cooperation with the other libraries in southern Maryland seems to be the next step in the library's progressive program. Already the librarians are meeting to discuss the purchase and exchange of expensive materials such as films and records. Service to the sparsely-populated fringe areas of one county by another is under consideration and cooperative buying of all materials is a big "if." Who knows what the next ten years will bring!

## **TOWSON - IN TEN YEARS?**

by Sarah F. Cockey, Librarian, Towson Public Library

Ten years from now? Who knows how large Towson will be by that time? If the area continues to grow as it has in the last ten years, we may need a skyscraper for the library. Recent growth and present prospects would seem to indicate that the key word for future library service in Towson should be expandability.

The first sort of expandability needs to be in the minds of the people who have the power to create adequate library service. They will need to be willing to see that their library keeps pace with other expansion and fulfills the need of the community. A number of years ago the Towson library reached its limit of physical expandability. "Books in the bathtub" no longer applies—for even the bathtub has gone to make room for vertical files. The collection of something under seventeen thousand books crowds the shelves and the shelves crowd the small rooms so badly that readers are obliged to do most of their exploration at home. No quiet perusal of the shelves for unexpected gems nor any comparison of material is possible when standees are pushed from first one side and then the other by fellow patrons bent on finding answers to their needs and interests.

Ignoring for a moment the physical difficulties encountered in the Towson library, what do the patrons get? New books are added with more caution than generosity, for acquisition carries also the burden of double choice. It is not simply a question of being a good addition to the collection, but whether or not the new book is better than the one already on the shelf. Should the old one be discarded in favor of the new? Fortunately in such a heavily used collection, much of the ephemeral material

weeds itself out, thus making it possible to add new books without exact replacement. But even the effort to maintain such a balance does not provide an adequate collection. Estimates of the population are conservatively placed between fifty and sixty thousand, with no end to the continued increase yet in sight. Such a population could reasonably expect 100,000 books to feed their educational needs and recreational interests.

Interest and demand on the part of the public—strong enough to provide financial support—will be needed to improve the service. It must be a continuing program to keep regular readers and potential patrons aware of new acquisitions of seasonal materials, of unexpected treasures and of the library's willingness to cooperate with local groups and individual readers.

Towson's basic governmental functions are dispensed from a handsome courthouse and a large new office building; the fire department quarters must be the envy of any fire fighter or *aficionado*; and soon the police will have a comparable establishment. The churches are numerous and substantial, and they, too, are feeling growing pains. Large department stores are accommodating swarms of customers and small shops are becoming more evident and attractive. The library needs to join others in meeting community needs.

Through the years, library work has developed a strong demand for serviceable, adaptable buildings with changeable interiors rather than handsome, solid edifices which have a somewhat forbidding atmosphere. With all kinds of "outlandish" questions being asked and answered, it is necessary for librarians also to have wider interests and broader educational backgrounds than the sometimes scholarly, sometimes bookish, sometimes wispy people who became the "typical librarians" of a generation or two ago.

Ten years from now? There are more than twice ten to stand on and look ahead from. The onerousness of ordering and the complications of cataloging handled in the central county library office relieve the staff of many details and release to them many hours which can be spent with the patrons.

We can look forward to working in cooperation with some of the other community libraries which are not purely academic. The ever expanding industrial concerns and their private libraries will make an interesting foil for the Towson library's collections in fields of specialized manufacturing and allied fields.

The use of recordings which preserve in sound not only beautiful music but contemporary, popular musical expression; the sound of poets reading their own work; of accomplished actors performing ageless drama; will be abundantly available. Educational and entertainment films should become as much a part of the library's resources as books, though in far smaller quantity. The library can serve as a clearing house as well as a storage center for such expensive material.

In short, in ten years the Towson library should be a model for the County, a resource center for the system to which other libraries and individuals can turn for assistance not furnished in smaller libraries. It could, in a fashion, set the pace for the expansion and deepening of services in smaller communities, but probably always, because of the concentration of population, have the largest collection of varied materials and the largest staff to serve the public.

With better service is bound to come increased use of the library and expansion of the community's interest and support, and in time it can be hoped that the ripple caused by the initial pebble thrown in the still and libraryless waters of Towson in the early thirties will have achieved a wide and strong wave as it washes the shores inhabited by County Commissioners and lethargic residents not now aware of a library's ability and obligation to offer both pleasure and profit. It will continue to encourage, in ever-increasing proportion, thoughtful participation in the world around us.

## **"ALL THIS AND MORE TOO"-by 1966**

by Mrs. Fred L. Bull, President of the Maryland Congress  
of Parents and Teachers

The year is 1966! I have just returned to my old Maryland home town after being out of the country since 1956. The first change I noticed was the attractive new branch library building, right there in the center of our village! As I watched the people going in and out during that first day, I was fascinated to see so many of all ages from the very young to the elderly, of both sexes, and from all walks of life. They came by foot, on bicycles, scooters, cars of all colors, farm trucks, motorcycles, and even on riding horses. Inside I found this attractive new library most inviting, with its warm and friendly atmosphere, its courteous and well-trained librarians, and its quiet and restful appearance in spite of its being the busiest place in town. It was far superior in every way to the poorly lighted church which had been converted into the County Library from which this town had borrowed its books twenty years ago. Then we had here a "station," nothing more than two small shelves in the general store, operated on the honor system, with books loaned each month by the County Bookmobile. Today, this beautiful new branch library! And the County Library serving it has expanded and improved proportionately.

I stood entranced as I watched a teacher come in and borrow several full scale mounted reproductions of the world's art masterpieces for her Home Economics class in art appreciation. She also picked up film strips for the science and history teachers which they had ordered for their classes. The program chairman of the Lion's Club called for the special short film he had ordered, showing the scenes and life in the foreign country which their speaker planned to discuss that night. A group of teen-agers came in: some to get books they had heard reviewed on a radio program, others wanted humor, and still others exciting adventure books, or more information on a subject they had seen on a certain television program. This proved to me that even the most dedicated "comics" readers and radio and TV fans have been diverted and encouraged toward better reading. A Farm Bureau member called for materials for their monthly meeting of the family discussion group. Several of our former 4-H boys told us that this new library service "brought out to them in the country" had meant that they could continue their education after high school, which privilege had been denied their older brothers who had neither the time nor transportation to make the frequent trips to the County Library.

The skilled librarian of this branch had also conducted "workshops" for local PTA's, scout den-mothers, homemakers' clubs and leaders of 4-H, in the art of story telling, with the result that parents, teachers, leaders of youth groups, and youth themselves, are becoming fine tellers of stories because libraries in 1966 are giving demonstrations and training story tellers!

I was amazed to learn that my old bridge club had become a book club; and that members of my Homemakers' Club were getting all kinds of materials for their favorite projects such as quilting, gardening, home freezing, and for their husbands, information on stock-ponds, farming methods and latest market trends. They had borrowed maps which many found so helpful in their church-school and missionary society work that they arranged for the Bookmobile to come to several meetings of those groups. Scouts and Campfire Girls learned that they might borrow three dimensional slides for their viewmasters for certain meetings, as well as films and recordings. The A.A.U.W. and Federated Woman's Club had each held a series of opera and symphony appreciation classes in the library using their albums of fine recordings.



After an absence of ten years my husband was eager to visit his former home town on the lower Eastern Shore, so we drove down at our leisure, stopping to see our friends along the way. We were delighted to hear that every county there, and in the entire state, now has good library service! My home town was no exception. This resulted from the demonstrations by the Division of Library Extension with funds made available by the Federal Library Services Law of 1956. The counties unable to support a library of their own had joined other counties to provide an area library service. Most of them say they had never realized before what really good service could mean to a community; and that they considered the extra cost for providing it, the best investment the county had ever made. No one questioned any more the appropriations, because they saw the direct and tangible returns for the tax money evidenced by better family living, less delinquency, and by service to the whole community. Business men found better ways of advertising; poultrymen increased production, and oystermen were better informed about frozen seafoods and new ways of marketing their product. All such information the local library had or was able to get from the Enoch Pratt Free Library in Baltimore.

My friends from Smith Island told me that as a result of our visit to the PTA's there in 1956 and the collections of books mailed to the three schools by the State PTA Library Chairman, who at that time happened to be the director of the Division of Library Extension, they now have *daily deliveries* of books *by boat* from the area library! We were particularly interested in the many young married couples we saw entering one of the area libraries and learned that they were going to a special study group for parents on child development. The libraries have become community centers everywhere, serving as meeting places for all sorts of groups, such as this one. This was a need we had felt to be great back in 1955, when we had all worked for the proposed increase in State aid to provide these very facilities that no one now would ever again want to be without!

As my husband and I travelled over the state we found that any public library card, regardless of where issued or where the borrower lived, is honored at any branch anywhere in the state; that materials in non-circulating libraries, such as the Hall of Records, Peabody and Maryland Historical Society could be used by anyone in the state and that any area or branch library might borrow materials from the valuable and extensive collection at Enoch Pratt Free Library in Baltimore. We also learned that the University of Maryland had a joint arrangement with county libraries throughout the state to furnish books for the University's Extension Courses being held for credits toward degrees at various centers. Everywhere we saw bookmobiles at country crossroads where mothers in aprons, and men on tractors, as well as young people, were securing and returning books and magazines. The librarian on one was showing a short travel film to a most appreciative audience, promising before she left to bring another the next week. Another showed a group of migratory fruit pickers a movie. We saw many branch libraries in shopping centers, making it most convenient for the public to visit the library at the same time they did the family shopping and errands, and without having to park in another place. It warmed the very cockles of our hearts to see the many improvements in buildings and services, and the wider use of them today. With more and more leisure time, everyone seems to have developed a hobby, and for information on it and the "do-it-yourself" projects was turning to his local library or bookmobile.

I would like to pay tribute to the fine trustees we found throughout the entire state, dedicated individuals knowing and appreciating the many services a good program has to offer and determined to see that such services and facilities are made and kept available to every citizen in the state, irrespective of where he lives or how inaccessible he is to a county or branch library. Almost without exception these 1966 trustees had been selected because of their *desirable qualities*



as listed by a special committee and adopted by the Maryland Library Association in 1956. They were dedicated persons "who cared enough" to become qualified by devoting time and energy to the job, learning what their responsibilities were, and training themselves for the job. The appointing "powers" welcomed the list of desirable qualities and the advice of the Maryland Library Association to select the right *kind of person* instead of specific individuals. No trustee today is ever appointed, as occasionally they were years ago, to pay off a political obligation, because of his church affiliation, or his "big name," or her popularity. Also, today's librarians do a superb job of orienting the new trustee, and assisting and encouraging him.

I cannot praise too highly the excellent calibre of personnel we found, skilled in selecting, guiding and stimulating the use of all available materials. As parents and grandparents, we have long recognized the fact that *it is the teacher*, not the classroom or facilities or even training, *that makes the difference!* It is equally as true that "a good librarian makes the difference," and Maryland seems to have the very best! No one, in my opinion, will ever know or fully appreciate just how much these persons have done to help improve the guidance programs of our schools, especially at the elementary level, where too few guidance teachers are employed, nor how they have assisted volunteer leaders of youth groups and other organizations with their varied programs. They have opened up for many, who otherwise would never have found the way, the pure delight and great satisfactions to be found in "the wonderful world of books."

Most everyone agrees that the hope of today and the promise of tomorrow—world understanding and peace—will depend upon an enlightened world citizenry. Our free public schools and free public libraries are the ideal instruments for accomplishing this objective. May we never cease to appreciate them as we should! After all, the only real threat to the world's peace and security is **ignorance in action**. We must have informed citizens!

## *The Library-Community Project in Maryland*

by Nettie B. Taylor

In a Public Libraries issue of "*Maryland Libraries*" it seems appropriate that we give to the MLA membership a report of the activities and the programs in which Maryland librarians are engaged as a result of our participation in the ALA Library-Community Project.

The Division of Library Extension of the Department of Education was one of four state library agencies selected by the American Library Association for a two-year program of experimentation and study in the development of informal adult education services in the public library. The project, known as the Library-Community Project, was made possible by a grant to the American Library Association from the Fund for Adult Education. The Library-Community Project in Maryland has two aspects: one, an intensive community study by a pilot library to demonstrate the value of a sound knowledge of the community as a basis for effective library planning; and two, the development of improved library services to adults throughout the State by a concentrated program of workshops, conferences, consultant services, etc., for public librarians. Nettie B. Taylor, Supervisor of County and Institution Libraries, in the Library Extension Division, is director of the Maryland project, the Wicomico County Free Library is the pilot library.

The Project began officially in September. The first months were spent in talking and planning, in deciding how to begin. The intervening months have seen the beginning of several significant activities and a continuous lively exchange of ideas and discussion of future plans. Many librarians and other persons in the State have contributed their ideas and special skills. In addition we are constantly stimulated and aided by the advice and questions of the ALA Library-Community Project staff. Eleanor Phinney of the Library-Community Project staff is Maryland's special consultant but the entire Library-Community Project staff has contributed to various Maryland projects.

What have we done? We have on the one hand a concentrated library and community study underway in Wicomico County, on the other a committee at work on programs of state-wide import and five libraries sponsoring American Heritage Discussion Groups. The remainder of this article gives some of the details of these programs.

### The Pilot Library

In the Wicomico County Library, staff and board members are busily engaged in studying both the library and the community it serves. The study began with several library self studies: one, an analysis of library adult circulation over a three months period to determine in what areas of concern and interests were books being used and the quality of adult fiction being read; and two, a library use questionnaire answered by 500 adult borrowers during a four-week period, January 15-February 15, 1956. This questionnaire seeks primarily to find out what kind of people are now using the library and for what purposes. A third study is a record of reference and reader assistance questions as a check on the need for and amount of time spent by professional staff members in helping readers. These studies are concerned primarily with how well the library is doing, what it is now doing, and are conducted by the library staff.

The library board of trustees has taken on the job of planning and carrying out the major part of the approach to the community. A six member board planning committee with Mrs. Horsley and Miss Taylor are planning each step of the study. We have been helped frequently by the advice of Mr. Wayne Rohrer, Sociologist, University of Maryland and by other persons with special skills in community studies.

Our first step was to invite about 20 persons in the county to a luncheon where the study was explained and where the groundwork was laid for future contact with these individuals as the need arose for their special knowledge of the community. In addition, the head of each county governmental agency was interviewed by a board member and asked questions about the programs offered to adults and the resources available from the agency. A simple survey form was used. These seemed to be an important part of the groundwork on which more specific information could be obtained. We are now in the process of gathering pertinent facts about Wicomico County from census data and other statistical material. These data are the bare bones of essential information upon which we hope to put enough flesh and blood to obtain a live working picture of Wicomico County. A part of this picture is now being formed by a study of a "little pilot" community, a town of some 450 persons. Meeting with community leaders in that town, talking to them about the community, its people, its activities, its concerns, board members and the librarian are learning how much of a total community picture relates itself to the place of the library in serving that community. Information on groups and organizations in this town is being collected. This community is a test for our procedures in the rest of the county. The responses, enthusiasm, and suggestions of the little pilot citizens have been invaluable in future community approaches. We are now pulling together and attempting to evaluate what we have found out thus far, realizing that we need

much more information before we feel we know either Wicomico County or the library's proper function in it.

#### State-wide Activities

As to a state-wide program we have had in mind several goals for this year: an understanding of the project and its activities by all librarians and other interested persons, one or more conferences for public librarians on some aspect of library service to adults, and the beginning of American Heritage discussion groups in a few public libraries in the State.

#### State Planning Committee

A 10-member Planning Committee of public librarians, representatives of the Department of Education and the Maryland Library Association has been busy this year planning workshops on various aspects of library service to adults. The first workshop "Adult Education—A Point of View" was held in Baltimore on March 22 and 23, with Ruth Warncke, Director, ALA Library-Community Project as consultant. About 45 librarians came together to share ideas and problems and to discuss the library's role in serving adults. "Studying the Community" was chosen by the group as the topic for the next workshop to be held early in the Fall.

At the MLA conference in April this committee and the County Library Section will jointly sponsor the section meeting, "A New Look At Adult Education In Maryland."

#### American Heritage Discussion Groups

Two county public libraries and three branches of the Enoch Pratt Free Library have each sponsored a series of American Heritage discussion groups this Spring through a special arrangement between the Library-Community Project staff and the Maryland Division of Library Extension. Bob Lee and Mrs. Muriel Javelin, consultants of the Library-Community Project staff, conducted a two-day training session for discussion leaders and librarians last Fall. Miss Warncke met in March with the leaders for a one-day clinic session. It is our plan to offer a leadership training program next Fall for other public librarians and leaders interested in participating in the project.

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Maryland's involvement in the Library-Community Project should be a source of stimulation and information to public libraries throughout the State. One of our real resources is the Library-Community Project headquarters' staff whose skill and experience are invaluable. However, Maryland public librarians from their experience have much to contribute to an approach to adult services and to ways of working with the community. We are also discovering other specialists in the state who are interested and able to help us in developing the library's adult education function. By working and planning together we hope to make this a profitable experience for Maryland librarians.

## ***REPORT OF THE LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE***

by Dr. Thomas G. Pullen, Jr.

What the pattern for public library service in Maryland should be and how the Division of Library Extension of the State Department of Education should operate in this pattern was the problem posed to a Committee of librarians appointed in the fall of 1953. After two years of study, the Committee made its report to me on December 13, 1955 and to the State Board of Education on February 29, 1956. The Department of Education is working on specific plans to implement the recommendations in the various parts of the State and will rely on the continued advice of the Committee. The report follows:

### GENERAL STATEMENT

In the two years of its existence this Committee has arrived at some general conclusions with regard to library services in Maryland and the place of the Division of Library Extension of the State Department of Education in the development and expansion of such services in the future. Specifically the Committee has arrived at general agreement on the concept of fundamental needs and services for the residents of the State.

In the first year the Committee worked extensively on a study of the individual counties (both separately and in combination) to determine how well the goals of library service in Maryland, as established by the Maryland Library Association, could be reached in terms of personnel, books and general operating expenses. The conclusion drawn from these studies was that the minimum of \$1.50 per capita support, which was a part of the original goals, was inadequate. In the second year the Committee has endeavored to arrive at a definition of the minimum services and facilities needed to provide equal opportunity for all Maryland citizens for easy access to adequate and varied collections of books and other materials and to the service of the personnel skilled in selecting, guiding and stimulating the use of such material.

### LEVELS OF SERVICE

The Committee believes that there are three levels of services and facilities desirable and needed: State, area (county or regional) and local. In addition to branches in suburban and metropolitan districts, the last-named would of necessity be divided into two types, A and B, because of the variation in population density.

#### STATE LEVEL

At the State level the Division of Library Extension would be the center for leadership in planning, promoting and helping to improve library service for the general population, the schools, the colleges and the State institutions; and would further develop its leadership and consultant services.

It was agreed that the Enoch Pratt Free Library should eventually function on a contractual basis as a materials and resources center. It should be the center for books too infrequently needed or too expensive for purchase by any of the area libraries as well as college or State institution libraries. It would include most periodical and serial sets, many older titles and expensive technical materials. Here would be a union catalog showing the holdings of special collections in the libraries in the State. The Enoch Pratt Free Library would loan books upon request to area libraries for local, specific and special use.

#### AREA LEVEL

Area libraries would operate through branches and bookmobiles and would be set up to serve not less than 75,000 people, with total public library personnel in the area on the basis of one staff member for each 2,400 to 3,000 population and total area book collection of two books per capita. They would be either a county library or a library for a combination of two or more counties. They would have a book collection to enable them to meet effectively all but very special demands from local libraries. They would have a book collection sufficient in variety and quantity to become the source of materials wanted infrequently by the schools, State institutions and colleges and other libraries in the area. Specialists would work throughout the area with branch librarians and the population generally.

#### LOCAL LEVEL

The local level of service, in addition to suburban and metropolitan branches, would be divided into two types. Type A would be based on the following minimum criteria, the level of which would increase proportionately with increasing population:

1. That a branch library is economically sound when there are 3,000 or more people within a mile and a half radius.
2. That such a branch should have a full time professional librarian and part time clerical assistance.
3. That its annual circulation should be not less than 25,000.
4. That it should be open 20 hours weekly, at least.
5. That its basic collection should be a minimum of 6,000 titles or two books per capita for the population served, these titles and books to be selected by the accepted book selection policy of the area library.
6. That there should be rotating and special collections forwarded by the area library.
7. That there should be daily service from the area library to fill special requests.

Type B would be characterized by the following:

1. A branch where there is a population of 3,000 within a radius of 10 miles or, if there is not even this minimum within 10 miles, there should be a branch in the shopping center of a county.
2. This branch should have a collection of at least two books per capita, the titles to be selected by the accepted book selection policy of the area library.
3. The collection should be changed frequently either wholly or partially.
4. There should be close supervision of the collection, services and personnel from the area library.
5. The person in charge should be a professionally trained librarian.
6. Hours of service would depend on the character of the location of the branch but should be regular and not less than 20 hours weekly.

#### BOOKMOBILE SERVICE

Public library bookmobile service would be administered from the area library. Depending on the geographical size and shape of the area, the bookmobile service would either originate from the area library or one or more of the large branches. Bookmobile stops should be scheduled in those places where the largest number of residents may be served. In some instances this might very well be a school but at no time should bookmobile service be considered a school library service. It is always an extension of public library service to the people of a particular community who are too far distant from a stationary outlet.

#### SEPARATION OF SCHOOL AND PUBLIC LIBRARIES

The Committee was in agreement that in considering library service in the State of Maryland it should be recognized and unqualifiedly stated that there are distinct differences in function between school libraries and public libraries. The school library is an essential part of the school institution and it operates within the framework of the particular school, this characteristic determining its policies, materials, activities and services. It is designed solely for youth engaged in a formal learning process and as such is under the guidance of a certified teacher and librarian who has the professional education and experience to select and use the special school library materials to meet the curricula needs of the school and of the youth who attend it. On the other hand the public library is an informal and voluntary educational institution whose obligation is to serve all ages, thus requiring different physical facilities, different and broader emphasis, and different and greater variety of educational materials.

#### CONCLUSION

The implementation of this plan of library service in Maryland would depend on the organization of strong area libraries. These may well develop from existing county libraries. In some cases impetus may be given through temporary, specially financed demonstration by the Division of Library Extension. The Divi-



sion would retain its present general book supply services until area libraries throughout the State were ready and able to assume such service. The Enoch Pratt Free Library would assume its status as special resources center at such time as contractual arrangements could be effected and would not necessarily wait for realization of other elements in the plan.

#### The Committee

Miss Helen Clark  
Miss Mae Graham  
Mrs. Lucile Horsley  
Miss Esther King  
Miss Eloise Pickrell  
Miss Nettie Taylor  
Miss Amy Winslow  
Mr. Richard Minnich, Chairman, 1953-54  
Mr. Geo. B. Moreland, Chairman, 1954-55

## THE NEW PUBLIC LIBRARY STANDARDS

by Amy Winslow, Member, Coordinating Committee on  
Revision of Public Library Standards

The question most familiar to members of the Coordinating Committee on Revision of Public Library Standards (appointed by the Public Libraries Division of the American Library Association) is "when will the new standards be ready?" The committee has worked on the theory that speed should be sacrificed if necessary to as high a level of performance and as widespread participation as possible. The present schedule calls for the final report at the Miami Beach Conference. This will be two years and four months from the date of the committee's appointment—not a long time for the production of a document of such far-reaching importance.

Even though the final draft is not yet ready it may be of interest to learn how the committee has operated and to know some of the basic principles which will underlie the new standards.

It has been the committee's aim throughout to seek suggestions and guidance from a wide representation of practicing librarians. The committee itself, under the chairmanship of Lowell Martin, includes representatives of three large public libraries (Jean Roos, John Cory, Amy Winslow) and two active state agencies (Lucile Nix, Carma Zimmerman), and has benefitted constantly from the counsel of Dr. Robert D. Leigh. At the close of the Minneapolis conference, eighteen librarians, representing libraries large and small, state agencies, library schools and A.L.A. Headquarters staff, met for a day of ground-breaking and establishment of basic principles. During the remainder of 1954 suggestions were solicited and received from associations, divisions, boards and committees. Many responded with statements which were carefully considered at the working conference held February 5-9, 1955. This conference, made up of thirty-four librarians—again widely representative of the profession—worked intensively for five days and, thanks to a masterly job of organization on the part of the chairman, produced the first draft of the new standards. This draft was revised and presented by Dr. Martin at a general session of the Public Libraries Division at the Philadelphia conference in June 1955. Copies of the revision were made generally available and comments from individuals as well as groups were urgently requested. All have been given careful and prayerful consideration.

Esther J. Piercy earned particular gratitude from the committee by completely rewriting the draft on *Organization and Control of Materials*.

Throughout the entire production period the committee has of course met repeatedly—at conferences and in special two-day sessions—and has had a challenging and fascinating experience.

How will the new standards differ from the *Post-War Standards*? The guiding principle is the same, namely, extension of library service to all the people, regardless of where they live. Experimentation and preoccupation with this problem since the publication of *Post-War Standards* have pointed the way more clearly to patterns for achieving this goal and the new standards will be built on the basic concept of "systems of libraries." Systems or networks of libraries, providing equality of service to all people living in a state and making available to any individual the library resources of the state, can undoubtedly provide more complete coverage and greater evenness of service than can small, inadequately financed libraries working alone. Systems of libraries, as described in the new standards, will warrant careful study by all those interested in the library future of Maryland. Since library systems may come into existence and be financed in a variety of ways, some by means of affiliation, others by agreement without legal change, the proposal calls for willingness to experiment, and for open-minded search for solutions in the interest of all the people in the state.

The *Post-War Standards* met with criticism on two opposing fronts—from those libraries, on the one hand, to which the standards seemed so unattainable as to be of little help, and on the other hand from libraries already well-fortified financially and service-wise, which feared that the standards would be a hindrance to further progress. The new standards may conceivably meet the same criticisms. They have been set high, and are based on good practice in libraries which give good service or on reasonable estimates of such service. The committee, from among the many suggestions already received, has met with comments of both types. It has tried to find a middle ground, slanted optimistically toward the upper end of the scale. Certainly standards will be of little help if they do not give most of us something to aim for.

The committee has stressed the qualitative, rather than the quantitative standard, but—let me hasten to add—has not thrown the quantitative completely out the window. One of the working papers, presented at the February 1955 conference, listed four weaknesses of quantitative measurements. These were as follows:

1. Once attained, they may fail to raise the level of service, and may even impede progress.
2. They frequently do not reflect variations in the special needs of communities and cannot be applied to areas having unusual problems.
3. They quickly become out-of-date, and are not readily adjusted.
4. They often lead to a listing of numbers of things rather than to measurements of performance.

Wherever feasible, and more than was originally planned, quantitative standards are being used. In many cases, these will be current norms of good practice, since research is lacking on which definite standards can be based. In some cases, exceptionally high norms are being cited, as in practice "in some libraries."

The old standards relating to per capita support were most seriously open to the four criticisms listed above. Some small libraries considerably surpass the maximum standard proposed in the *National Plan*, but even so their total income is quite inadequate for good service. On the other hand, libraries which by means of good support over many years have established a quality of service which is emulated by the rest of us, have no desire to stand still or to move backward because they have already reached the maximum support recommended by the *National Plan*.

Yet librarians and public officials need some guidance as to costs of library service. The committee therefore plans to issue a separate supplement setting up in some detail the financial support necessary for populations of various sizes to provide the kind of service described in the standards. The costs enumerated will be based on actual 1956 conditions found in widely separated geographic areas and should provide a currently realistic picture. Standards will be involved in the *type of service* to be provided, but constantly changing costs will no longer be looked upon as standards. It should henceforth become an obligation of every state agency to revise the price levels in this supplement periodically and to provide for individual libraries in the state realistic and up-to-date information on costs of good public library service.

It is hoped that the new standards when released will be widely studied, discussed and adapted. They will, I believe, give all of us something to strive towards for a long time to come. May they help to steer us in Maryland toward better and greater equality of library service for everyone.

## AN AMPLE FIELD

The need is great. From 1955 through 1960, according to current estimates, 838 librarians will be needed to fill new and replacement positions in school, public, government, special, college, and university libraries in Maryland. Spread your influence—and win librarians. For information . . . materials . . . speakers . . . contact your MLA RECRUITING COMMITTEE.

Martha Hubbard  
Isabella Jinnette  
Jane Parkhill  
Mary Frances Kennon, Chairman  
Department of Education  
3 E. 25th St., Baltimore 18



"A NEW LOOK AT ADULT EDUCATION IN MARYLAND" is the topic of a panel discussion at the County Library Section meeting of the Maryland Library Association on April 28. The basis for discussion will be a recent article by Mrs. Grace Stevenson, "The Role of the Public Library in Adult Reading." The panel discussion will center around how Maryland libraries are meeting these concepts of library service. It is hoped that all librarians working with adults in any library—public, hospital, armed forces and other—will find interests and problems in common.

Panel Members are:

Moderator: Dr. John Seidel, Assistant State  
Superintendent of Schools  
Mrs. Mary Backer, Branch Librarian,  
Enoch Pratt Free Library  
Mr. Robert Carter, Prince George's  
County Library  
Mrs. Lucile Horsley, Librarian,  
Wicomico County Library  
Mrs. Ruth Howard, Command Librarian,  
Second Army, Special Services Hdqs.

## *Announcements*

McCoy College will offer a course in cataloging this fall if twenty students register for it. The course will probably be given on Tuesday evenings—the exact evening has not been set. It will be taught by Miss Catharine Whitehorn, Central Cataloger in the office of the Supervisor of Public School Libraries, 3 East 25th Street, Baltimore 18.



It is not too late to join the Association of Young People's Librarians.

This section of the Division of Libraries for Children and Young People sponsors pre-conference discussions about books and the reading interests of young adults—strictly without tears. With the American Library Association Miami conference in view, School and public librarians who include the high school crowd among their patrons will want to participate in the A Y P L workshop. Mrs. Margaret Edwards, Coordinator of Work with Young Adults at the Enoch Pratt Free Library will be the key speaker, so expect a direct and lively session as well as one which will make you think.

Join A Y P L now!

For details about membership call or write:

Sara Siebert  
Branch 13, Enoch Pratt Free Library  
Linwood Avenue and Fayette St.  
Baltimore 24, Maryland EAstern 7-1968



The University of Maryland is offering on the College Park campus two courses for school librarians during the 1956 summer session. Both courses will be taught by Jane B. Wilson, Director, Elementary School Libraries, Durham, North Carolina.

School Library Administration, a three credit course, will cover the administration and maintenance of effective library service in the modern school—planning and equipping library quarters, purpose of the library in the school, standards, instruction in the use of books and libraries, training student assistants, acquisition of materials, repair of books, publicity, exhibits, and other practical problems.

Book Selection for School Libraries, also a three credit course, will include principles of book selection, practice in the effective use of book selection aids and in the preparation of book lists, and evaluation of publishers, editions, translations, format, etc.

The summer session begins June 25 and continues through August 3.



"THE HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIANS CHOOSE THE BEST BOOKS OF '55 FOR THEIR READERS," the annual publication of the School Library Department in cooperation with the Young People's Department of the Enoch Pratt Free Library which is printed by the Mergenthaler School of Printing is now available for purchase at ten cents (10c) per copy from the School Library Department, Department of Education, 3 East 25th Street, Baltimore 18, Maryland. It is not available for quantity purchase.

The following entries were inadvertently omitted from the Directory of Special Libraries and Librarians in the Winter 1955 issue of Maryland Libraries:

Miss Grace Elizabeth Lambie, Librarian  
Engineering Library  
Westinghouse Electric Corporation, Air Arm Division  
Friendship International Airport  
Baltimore 27, Md.

Mrs. Virginia T. Reilly, Librarian  
Employees' Library  
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.  
117-119 B & O General Office Building  
Baltimore 1, Md.



"We interrupt this program—" (but not M.L.A.) to ask you to stay over in Baltimore Saturday, April 28. Mish Mash V will be presented in the Enoch Pratt Auditorium, 9:15 P.M. Entertainment and refreshments. Contribution \$1.00 For tickets see Mrs. Adah Enis, Business Office; or Margaret Jacobs, Industry and Science; or branch representatives.

## *Maryland Library Association Standing Committees*

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Miss Joyce Banks  
Mrs. Elsie Phillips Heyl  
Mr. H. David Turner

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Miss Sarah Siebert

*Exhibit Committee—Annual Meeting*

Mr. Christian W. Gross, *Chairman*  
Mr. Darl Rush

*Special Committee on Membership Dues*

Mr. George Moreland, *Chairman*  
Mr. Edward Fenner  
Miss Elizabeth Hodges

*MLA Representative to ALA Joint Committee on Library Work As A Career*

Miss Isabella Jinnette

*MLA Delegate to Maryland Chapter UN*

Miss Emily Schilpp  
Miss Martha Dodson, *Alternate*

*MLA Representative to Maryland Council On Education*

Miss Helen Clark

## **MARYLAND LIBRARY ASSOCIATION**

Proposed changes in the Constitution and By-Laws to be voted on at the  
Annual Meeting of the Association, April 27-28, 1956.

In accordance with action taken by the Executive Board of the Maryland  
Library Association, the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws recommends  
that Article V of the Constitution be changed to read as follows:

### **ARTICLE V — DUES**

The annual membership dues shall be as follows:

#### **Individual Membership**

Librarians with salaries:

Up to \$2,000 .....	\$2.00
\$2,000 to \$3,999 .....	\$3.00
\$4,000 to \$5,999 .....	\$4.00
\$6,000 and over .....	\$5.00
Trustees, Friends, and students .....	\$2.00
Sustaining Members .....	\$25.00
Life Members .....	\$100.00

#### **Institutional Membership**

Libraries with budgets up to \$25,000 per year.....\$5.00

Libraries with budgets from \$25,001 to \$500,000 per year:

.0002% (1/50 of 1%) of their last authorized operating budget,  
excluding rent and maintenance of buildings,

Libraries with budgets from \$500,001 and up:

.001% (1/100 of 1%) of their last authorized operating budget, excluding rent and maintenance of buildings.

Sustaining (institutions other than libraries).....\$25.00

Members shall be in good standing if they have paid their dues prior to April 1 for the calendar year. Members who have been dropped will be reinstated automatically upon payment of dues. Persons joining the Association after October first of any year shall begin paying dues with the ensuing year.

Individual membership carries with it a subscription to *Maryland Libraries*. Institutional membership carries with it subscriptions to *Maryland Libraries* to the number of agencies in each institution.

Sarah F. Cockey

Cecil E. Cleveland, Jr.

Richard D. Minnich, Chairman

## *An Excerpt from the Prince George's County Library News and Notes*

by Mary Kenan Hadley

Mrs. Jean Webber reports that the 6 or 7 books put in several doctor's offices in town bring a gratifying number of new people to the Hyattsville Library. Nurses report that children especially enjoy the library books to while away the waiting time and are always pleased to see a fresh supply.

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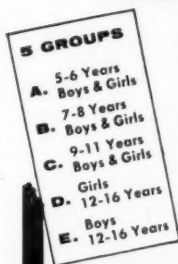
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